

CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

MARCH 8, 1876.

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AND AFFAIRS.

THE *Oudh Akhbár* of the 27th February writes that the Russian Government have increased their army and navy "in order to be prepared for any war." The Russian people like a military life.

The *Rajputáná Social Science Congress Gazette* of the 25th February writes that the correspondence about the purchase of the Suez Canal shares from the Khedive of Egypt has been laid before Parliament; that Austria, Italy, and Germany have approved of the purchase, but that the Russian Government have said nothing on the subject.

The *Dabdabá-i-Sikandri* of the 28th February has the same article.

The *Muir Gazette* of the 28th February writes that the Sultán of Turkey is angry with the Khedive of Egypt for having sold the Suez Canal shares, and has written to him asking by whose orders he did so. The editor says the Khedive is at a loss what answer to give.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of the 4th March reports that the Khedive of Egypt has despatched an agent to Germany for the purpose of sending to Egypt well-drilled soldiers.

The *Print Dhord* of the 21st February, à propos of some men-of-war being recently ordered to China, is anxious to know if the English Government intends declaring war with China, and says that there are all sorts of rumours going about.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* of the 25th February recommends the Muhammadans of India to purchase all the Turkish bonds at present held by foreigners, and to release the Sultán of Turkey from his present difficulties.

CÁBUL AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 26th February writes that the latest news from Cábul received from several persons who have lately arrived from there is that the Russians will certainly fight with the Amír of Cábul. When the Russian envoy arrived at Cábul some time ago and asked the Amír to allow the Russians to pass through their territory, the Amír refused. The envoy then told the Amír to be ready for war.

The papers generally continue to notice the continuance of Yakúb Khán's imprisonment as injudicious.

The *Nur-ul-Anwar* of the 26th February writes that the Russians are preparing to invade Afghanistan about the end of November next. The Amír of Cábul seems to have given offence by refusing permission for Russian troops to pass through Afghanistan.

The *Nafa-ul-Asim* of the 15th February considers it necessary that the British Government should despatch an army to occupy Beluchistán.

The *Málwa Akhbár* of the 17th February writes that Russia is at this moment quite ready for war; that she has 48,942 non-commissioned officers and 695,336 privates in her army.

The *Shohá-i-Tár* of the 29th February announces that Saïed Ali Rase, a captain of the Turkish army, and four other officers, have arrived in Hindustán on their way to Kashgar, and says that the Sultán of Turkey, at the request of the

Amir of Kashgar, has sent these men to drill the Atalik Ghazi's army.

The *Nur-i-Akbar* of the 24th February writes that the troops sent by the Amír of Cábul to guard the road between Cábul and Peshawar have arrived at Lalpura.

The *Benares Akhbár* of the 24th February writes that the Amír of Cábul has no rest or peace of mind. He has imprisoned his son Yakúb Khán, and for the purpose of releasing him his friends had undermined the place, but were caught; Ibráhim Khán, who was the governor of Cábul, along with them. The editor concludes by saying that since they are quarrelling among themselves they will never be able to prevent the Russians getting into their country, and that the Government of India ought to try and get the father and son reconciled to each other in order to drive away all fear of the Russians from the minds of the people of Hindustán.

NATIVE STATES AND THE FRONTIER.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Alam* of the 25th February writes that there is again some trouble in the Patiala state. The late Rání's relatives have been arrested, and the cause of the late Rání's death is that her relatives were ordered to leave the Patiala territory—i. e., they were banished on suspicion of being concerned in the late attempt to poison the Mahárájá. The article goes on to say the late Rání's brother, Amla Singh, is still in prison, and his female relatives have been banished from the state; that 25 sowars have been ordered to carry this into effect; that Sirdár Jan, the assistant diwan, has been suspended and Munshí Nanak Bakhsh dismissed.

The *Jalwa-i-Tár* of the 24th February states that, in the beginning of January last, a large number of merchants were on their way from Shikarpur to Kandahar, but that at a place called Kewta, near Bosarah, they were robbed of all their property valued at one lakh of rupees, and out of 206 merchants and followers 199 were murdered.

The *Ashraf-ul-Akhbar* of the 21st February writes that these are evil days for the Haidrabad state. One day there is a disturbance between the Arabs and the Moguls, the next day there is a serious quarrel between the Mehdis and the Husnis. Sometimes the Nawab is given out as submissive; at others, he is given out as arrogant in the eyes of the British Government. Sometimes Salar Jang is praised and sometimes Mr. Saunders is run down. In fact this state is daily falling into disrepute. It is now rumoured that the matter of the refusal of the Nizam to visit the Prince of Wales is about to be brought before Parliament at the instance of Mr. Saunders, the late Resident of Haidrabad. It is to be regretted that under such an able minister (Salar Jang) such things should be brought before Parliament, but what can Salar Jang do, when the Nizam's health and his mother would not permit the journey? It is a well known fact that Salar Jang had made all the arrangements for the Nizam's first journey; it was next proposed that the Nizam should proceed to Bombay and see His Royal Highness on his return, but his advisers say that the weather has become too warm. The editor regrets to see the correspondence that took place between Mr. Saunders and Sir Salar Jang.

The *Patiala Akhbar* of the 26th February says that the rumours going about of the Prince of Wales having promised to intercede with Her Majesty the Queen on behalf of the ex-King of Ondh are all false. Why should the Prince do or promise anything of the kind? Every one knows that his country can never be given back to him; that we have an example in the case of a small territory, the Berars, which the British Government refuses to restore to the Nizam, notwithstanding his loyalty.

The *Nair-ul-Akhbar* of the 24th February commends the Maharaja Holkar for his readiness to meet the views and wishes of the Supreme Government in the matter of the new coinage.

The *Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb* of the 25th February eulogises the administration of the present Mahārājā of Kāshmir.

The *Ashraf-ul-Akhbār* of the 1st March writes that the G. C. S. I. Medal presented to the Mahārājā of Travancore by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been stolen. The editor concludes by saying that the Mahārājā did not value it as he should have done.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

The *Akhbār-i-Alam* of the 24th February writes that the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will do both good and harm to this country,—good, because several chiefs have built useful public works as memorials of the visit, and many of them have had to travel about and see the world. The harm done is that disgrace has fallen on those chiefs who had badly-dressed and half-starved soldiers to show to the Prince, and the lies that have been written and circulated by the editors of the vernacular newspapers about the Prince's visits and his receptions, &c.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* of the 26th February, noticing the alleged finding of the loaded revolver near the Jumma Masjid, says that is an unfortunate affair, and that for a long time the evil star of Delhi has been in the ascendant.

The *Muft-i-'Am* of the 1st March writes that the rāis of Hindustān wish to make good the money they have spent in the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from their subjects by reduction in their establishments, taxes, &c. The editor concludes by saying that he is of opinion that such should not be allowed, as it will be oppressing the subjects.

The *Sayyad-ul-Akhbār* of the 1st March quotes from the *Jurrida Akhbār* that Government has ordered the Europeans of the Police Department to receive as a present half their salary for the arrangements made during the Prince of Wales' visit, and says that giving presents to the Europeans only will dishearten the natives.

The *Gazette* of the 27th February announces that the Prince of Wales is writing a journal of his Indian visit.

POLITICAL (GENERAL) .

The *Matla-i-Nasr* of the 29th February, writing of the Queen's speech, says that Her Majesty said that she was pleased with the people of Hindustán for the hearty affection with which they received the Prince of Wales, and that she intended introducing a Bill into the House of Parliament for conferring titles on the ráis of Hindustán.

The *Benares Akhbár* of the 24th February writes that it has come to its knowledge that the Government of India has taken security to the extent of Rs. 25,000 from the editor of one of the Bombay papers for saying of the Prince of Wales that he had come out to India to loot the people. The editor says that he is grieved to learn this, for why did the Government do this and get a bad name? Is not the Government aware of our folly, and that these are the very people who look upon their friends with an evil eye, and wish for their enemies the time that (about 25 years ago) Amír Ali, Maulvi of Oudh, went with thousands of Musalmáns against Adjúdhia to dig Hunúmán Garhí, and that their object was to kill the inhabitants and dig up the place; but their object was not gained; for on their way they were met by the European regiments who killed them. The place where the bones of these Musalmáns are interred is now worshipped by thousands of Hindús. Now say who were these that are worshipped—were they not our enemies who were ready to kill us? In 1857 many persons lost their lives for advising others not to rebel against the Government, and get into the mouths of the Musalmáns, and what benefit was there by the Musalmáns ruling in Oudh? Every year the houses were looted and burnt, and the diwáns, for the purpose of collecting the revenue from the ryots, would catch and put them into sacks and let them down wells; they would also cut off the ears and noses of the patwáris; the ryots would suffer in the same

manner as during a famine : but still for all this, are there not many persons to praise the kingdom of Oudh ? Why, leaving Musalmáns out of the question, there are more than half of the Hindús who do this ; but all this is done through their ignorance and folly. The cleverness and generosity of the Europeans is shining like the moon, and on this very account the darkness of our ignorance is now by degrees becoming lightened. The editor concludes by saying that since such is the case, the Government should overlook anything that might have been written by the editor of one of the Bombay papers, and that there is nothing wonderful in what was written, for the people of Hindustán have forgotten how to receive a guest. It is through their ignorance that the Musalmáns, who have taken away our caste, wives, property, and who have given all sorts of troubles, are praised and entertained ; and the Europeans who have saved us from all sorts of troubles, and who have taught us many languages, are spoken of as enemies and robbers. That on this very account the editor again entreats and begs of the Government to overlook the faults of his countrymen, and to look down upon them with pity.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 1st March writes* that the British Government is not free from troubles as the other Governments are, and that it will yet have to fight with wild and savage tribes. The arrangements and bravery of the British regiments are such that, never mind what sort of an enemy they have to face, they will brave all and be equal ; but still the British Government ought to do something more. England ought always to be ready for war, which may take place at any moment, and should constantly make inquiries as to the state of things, and report on the same every year ; that if this is not done, the same troubles that were experienced in the Crimean and Perak wars with regard to the commis-

* This article reads like a mangled translation from a recent article in the *Daily News*.

not will be experienced hereafter; therefore, Government ought to pay more attention to the Commissariat Department and have everything in readiness.

The same journal writes that all the newspapers are writing that Her Majesty the Queen ought to get the title of "Shah-in-Shah of Hindustan," and that it also concurs in the view taken by them, and that it has been a great mistake that this title was not conferred on her long ago, which every power in Europe should acknowledge, and the people of England should lose no time in circulating it. The editor concludes by saying that when this title is conferred on Her Majesty the Queen, all her first-class ráis should also have conferred on them the title of Bádsháh.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

POLICE.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of the 23rd February writes that a gang of dacoits are going about in the Budaun district. The men of this gang are all proclaimed, and they are headed by Esri Singh.

The same journal has heard rumours of an affray having taken place between some Europeans and natives within the jurisdiction of Thana Manpur, in the Moradabad district, in which one or two of the Europeans were killed. The editor does not vouch for the correctness of the above.

The *Adib-i-Alam* of the 25th February writes that all sorts of rumours are going about with regard to the re-organization of the North-West Police Department which is expected to come into force from the 1st of April next. It is said that the police will for the future be under the Commissioners. The editor expresses his surprise at this, as nothing is mentioned in Act V. of 1861 about Commissioners.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The *Takfa-i-Panjáb* of the 25th February writes that the inhabitants of Benares have subscribed a large sum of money

to establish a hospital in honour of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; that a piece of land was purchased for Rs. 5,000, but that the owner when selling the land distinctly stipulated that the *masjid* standing on the land was not to be sold, but that Sayyed Ahmad, who had the building of the hospital, wished to pull down the *masjid*. The Muhammadans of Benares petitioned the Magistrate of the district, who called upon the Sayyed for an explanation, but that when the Sayyed heard that an explanation was about to be asked from him, and before the orders of the Magistrate were conveyed to him, he closed his court, and very early next morning employed several coolies and had the *masjid* pulled down and the place levelled. Is the Prince of Wales aware that on account of his visit a sacred mosque has been knocked down and the Muhammadans' hearts pained, although they had subscribed Rs. 5,000 towards the building of this very hospital? The editor condemns the conduct of the Sayyed. "What will Her Majesty the Queen say when she hears this?" but who will allow this to reach the ear of Her Majesty?

The *Wakl-i-Hindustán* of the 26th February condemns the practice of Hindu women going about the streets and singing obscene songs during the "holi," and calls upon Government to put a stop to it!

The *Káshi Patrika* of the 29th February, professing to quote the *Pioneer*, says that lately a Brahmin, who had passed the Madras University Examination, was appointed on Rs. 5 per mensem in the Government Book Depot. The editor concludes by saying that he praises the Government for thus encouraging education in Hindustán.

The *Sudarshan Samáchar* of the 25th February is of opinion that it is a great pity that Government will not take any interest in Hindi and Sanskrit, and that great credit would be due to the Government if it could only make Hindi and Sanskrit the language of the courts.

RAILWAY AND POST-OFFICE.

The *Wakil-i-Hindustan* of the 26th February says that a man who was travelling on the Rajputana State Railway without a ticket was sent to jail for one month, and thinks that to send a person to jail for a simple thing like this is monstrous.

The *Safir-i-Hind* of the 29th February announces that for the future only women are to be employed on railways for issuing and collecting tickets from females travelling.

The *Anand Lahari* (Mahrathi) of the 25th February announces a recent theft of registered letters in the Lucknow post-office, the rifled covers being afterwards found on the premises.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Kite-flying in the public streets is a nuisance frequently complained of by the press.

The *Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb* of the 25th February announces a recent fire in the Muhammadan Oriental College at Aligarh, by which property to the value of Rs. 3,000 was destroyed, and says "this was the doing of some enemy of the institution."

The *Panjābī Akhbār* of the 26th February regrets to notice that the Afridis are again giving trouble.

The *Safir-i-Hind* of the 29th February draws attention to the frequency of thefts in the city of Etāwah.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 5th March writes that it is a great pity the Hon'ble A. R. Seoble is about to leave India, as he is the best lawyer and judge of the present day, and an exceptionally just man. The editor regrets that the Prince of Wales has not knighted him.

The following Vernacular Newspapers have been examined in this report :—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	Naf-ul-Aziz,	Arabic,	Lahore,	Weekly,	Feb., 15th	1876. Feb., 20th
2	Mahad Akhbar,	Marathi,	Indore,	Ditto,	" 16th	" 20th
3	Urda Akhbar (Akola),	Ditto,	Akola,	Ditto,	" 19th	" 23rd
4	Vritt Dharad,	Ditto,	Dhar,	Ditto,	" 21st	" 24th
5	Adib-i-Alam,	Urdu,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	" 18th	" 27th
6	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 25th	" 27th
7	Khair Khwah-i-Alam,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	" 25th	" 27th
8	Ashraf-ul-Akhbar,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Tri-monthly,	" 21st	" 27th
9	Akhbar-i-Alam,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly,	" 23rd	" 27th
10	Jahad-i-Tar,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 24th	" 27th
11	Rohilkhand Akhbar,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	" 23rd	" 27th
12	Tohfa-i-Panjab,	Ditto,	Imritsar,	Weekly,	" 25th	" 28th
13	Rifd-i-Am,	Ditto,	Sialkot,	Ditto,	" 25th	" 28th
14	Raj. Social Science Cong. Gazette,	Ditto,	Jaipur,	Ditto,	" 25th	" 28th
15	Wahli-i-Hindustan,	Ditto,	Imritsar,	Ditto,	" 26th	" 28th
16	Oudh Akhbar,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Tri-weekly,	" 27th	" 28th
17	Marwad Gazette,	Urdu and Hindi,	Jodhpur,	Weekly,	" 31st	" 28th
18	Najm-ul-Akhbar,	Urdu,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 24th	" 28th
19	Nar-ul-Afak,	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Ditto,	" 26th	" 28th
20	Khair Khwah-i-Panjab,	Ditto,	Gujranwala,	Ditto,	" 26th	" 28th
21	Koh-i-Nar,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 26th	" 28th
22	Rahbar-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 26th	" 28th
23	Nar-ul-Awar,	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Ditto,	" 26th	" 28th
24	Kayasth Samachar,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 26th	" 28th
25	Aligarh Institute Gazette,	Urdu and English,	Aligarh,	Ditto,	" 25th	" 28th

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DAYS.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
26	Ajmer-i-Panjāb,	Urdu,	Lahore,	Weekly	Feby., 25th	1876. 25th
27	Maya Memorial Gazette,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	" 31st	26th
28	Sachidanand	Hindi and English,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 25th	26th
29	Panjābi Akhbar,	Urdu,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 25th	26th
30	Urdu Akhbar (Akola),	Marathi,	Akola,	Ditto,	" 26th	26th
31	Rohilkhand Akhbar,	Urdu,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	" 26th	26th
32	Adhikar Alam,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Weekly,	" 26th	26th
33	Nayar-i-Akhbar,	Ditto,	Bijnor,	Ditto,	" 26th	26th
34	Urdu Akhbar (Akola),	Ditto,	Akola,	Ditto,	" 26th	26th
35	Ajmer-i-Panjāb,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-monthly,	" 26th	26th
36	Dublat-i-Sikandari,	Ditto,	Rampur,	Weekly,	" 28th	1st
37	Karnatak,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 26th	1st
38	Gwalior Gazette,	Urdu and Hindi,	Gwalior,	Ditto,	" 26th	1st
39	Musli-i-Am,	Urdu,	Agra,	Bi-monthly,	March, 1st	1st
40	Ride-ul-Akhbar,	Ditto,	Khyrabad,	Weekly,	Feb., 10th	1st
41	Naim-i-Jampur,	Ditto,	Jaunpur,	Ditto,	" 22nd	1st
42	Kari Vachan Sudha,	Hindi and English,	Benares,	Ditto,	" 26th	1st
43	Kuh-i-Mahfiz,	Urdu,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	" 26th	1st
44	Safir-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Bi-monthly,	" 29th	2nd
45	Mulla-i-Nar,	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Weekly,	" 29th	2nd
46	Sama Binod,	Hindi,	Naini Tal,	Ditto,	March, 1st	3rd
47	Albert Gazette,	Urdu,	Lahore,	Ditto,	Feb., 25th	3rd
48	Rahnuma-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	" 26th	3rd
49	Agra Akhbar,	Ditto,	Agra,	Tri-monthly,	" 29th	3rd
50	Murabba-i-Tahsib,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-monthly,	March, 1st	3rd
51	Rohilkhand Akhbar,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	Feb., 23rd	27th
52	Anand Lahari,	Hindi,	Naini Tal,	Weekly,	" 26th	27th

53	Maharashtra Akhbar,	...	Marathi,	...	Indore,	...	Ditto,	...	23rd	"	March,	28th
54	Kashi Patrika,	...	Hindi,	...	Benares,	...	Ditto,	...	29th	"	"	29th
55	Shikha-i-Tar,	...	Urdú,	...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto,	...	29th	"	"	2nd
56	Amal-ul-Akhbar,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	Ditto,	...	27th	"	"	2nd
57	Oudh Akhbar,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	Tri-weekly,	...	1st	"	"	2nd
58	Sayyid-ul-Akhbar,	...	Hindi and Urdú,	...	Delhi,	...	Weekly,	...	1st	"	"	3rd
59	Nayan-i-Azam,	...	Urdú,	...	Moradabad,	...	Ditto,	...	28th	"	"	3rd
60	Paidla Akhbar,	...	Ditto,	...	Patna,	...	Ditto,	...	28th	"	"	4th
61	Sudharan Samachar,	...	Hindi,	...	Allahabad,	...	Bi-monthly,	...	26th	"	"	3rd
62	Rohilkhand Akhbar,	...	Urdú,	...	Moradabad,	...	Bi-weekly,	...	1st	"	"	4th
63	Jalwa-i-Tar,	...	Ditto,	...	Meerut,	...	Weekly,	...	1st	"	"	4th
64	Ashraf-ul-Akhbar,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	Tri-monthly,	...	1st	"	"	4th
65	Muir Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Meerut,	...	Weekly,	...	28th	"	"	4th
66	Lawrence Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	29th	"	"	4th
67	Gwalior Gazette,	...	Urdú and Hindi,	...	Gwalior,	...	Ditto,	...	27th	"	"	4th
68	Oudh Akhbar,	...	Urdú,	...	Lucknow,	...	Tri-weekly,	...	3rd	"	"	5th
69	Khair Khush-i-Hind,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	Weekly,	...	1st	"	"	5th

ALLAHABAD :

The 8th March, 1876.

P. ROBINSON,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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